a very limited extent, to credit worthy borrowers who have other sources of income for repaying loans. The loans are sanctioned by banks after the credit worthyness of the borrower has been ascertained. However, in the operations of the accounts certain debts are likely to go bad for various reasons creating thereby overdues.

The outstanding advances and overdues in respect of public sector banks as on March 1990, March 1991 and September 1991 (latest available) as reported by Reserve Bank of India, is given below:

[Rs. in crores]

As on	Outstandings	Over dues	Peacentage of over dues to outstandins
March 1990 . . .	85497	13675	16.00
March 1991 . . .	110802	17320	15.54
September 1991 . . .	102480	17967	17.53

Various steps have been taken by RBI to reduce the amount of overdues and also to improve the recovery performance of the commercial banks in respect of their advances to various sectors. Some of the important steps are as follows:

1. Banks have been impressed upon to institute a viable recovery system with a view to help recycling the scarce resources of the Banks to the needy and productive sectors of the economy on the one hand, and to improve the profitability and viability of the lending banks, on the other.

2. The Chief Executives of the banks have been advised to pay their personal attention to the monitoring of large advances.

3. Introduction of a comprehensive and uniform grading system to indicate the health of individual advances for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up.

4. To keep a watch on the recovery of top sticky accounts.

5. Taking corrective action where advances are found to have become sticky.

(d) and (e) The banks recover their dues as per measures available in the normal level course such as filing of suits compromises etc, and there is no proposal to give more legal powers directly to banks in this regard.

Missing Currency Notes

103. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some times in January, 1993 the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay and its Centres in Calcutta and Nagpur complained about the missing currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination from the packets supplied to them by the Currency Note Press, Nasik;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the outcome of the inquiry conducted by Government to the missing currency notes from the packets and lapses in the security system at the press; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Three such complaints were received in November-December, 1992, but none in January, 1993.

(b) The details of the three complaints are as under;

(i) On 23.11.1992, RBI Bombay reported 13 notes of Rs. 100 denomination short.

(ii) On 29.11.1992, RBI Nagpur reported 33 notes of Rs. 100 denomination short.

(iii) On 16.12.1992, RBI Calcutta reported 26 notes of Rs. 100 denomination short.

(c) A preliminary inquiry has been conducted in the matter. According to the inquiry report, the shortages occurred because certain personnel in the Currency Note Press, Nasik had not observed the prescribed control procedures; and

(d) A detailed complaint has been lodged with the Police, an FIR has been registered, and the Police is already investigating the case. One industrial workman of Currency Note Press, Nasik has been suspended, and disciplinary action has been initiated against other employees involved. Further action would be taken on the basis of the progress of police investigation.

Impact of Riots foreign investment

104. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the over all impact on foreign investment, particularly, in Bombay due to riots following the demolition of Babri Masjid; and

(b) what measures have been taken by Government to maintain the flow of foreign investment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The foreign investment climate is determined by large number of factors relating to the State of the domestic economy perceptions of the policy framework and direction of policy, the state of the world economy and the political atmosphere in the country. The Government's determination to deal firmly with the communal and disruptive elements has played a positive role in containing any likely adverse impact on foreign investments.

Additional earnings due to withdrawal of Concessions

105. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJI RAO SHINDE:

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total revenue earned during the current year by way of withdrawal of concessions granted under Sections 80CCA and 80CCB of the Income Tax Act; and

(b) what is the number of tax payers affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) The withdrawal of concessions by the Finance Act, 1992 under sections 80CCA and 80CCB of the Income-tax Act was part of a package which included raising of exemption limit, reduction in tax rates and insertion of savings schemes earlier covered u/s 80CCA and 80CCB into section 88 for the purpose of tax rebate. The investment limit u/s 88 was also enhanced from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000.

The saving behaviour of a tax payer depends upon a number of factors like exemption limit, tax rate, various alternatives of investment available to him, rate of inflation, disposable income available etc. Considering the multiplicity of factors affecting saving behaviour, it is not possible to determine the total revenue earned in any particular year by withdrawal of concessions under section 80CCA and 80CCB. Accordingly, it is not possible to maintain data in this regard.